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Notes.

THE BATTLE OF PIPERDEN.

(See 8th S. vi. 89, 118, 196.)

MR. ADAMS has opened up a question of high interest: Where was fought the battle of Piperden? When penning my former note I was guided solely by the apparent evidence of the original authorities, and wrote without consulting any modern historians. I was not aware of the verdicts of Maitland and Ridpath cited by MR. ADAMS. Now that I have re-examined the problem I find it of so much importance as to warrant detailed discussion.

To begin with, there is a necessity for clearing up the precise locality of the Northumbrian claimant. Ridpath ('Border Hist.,' ed. 1776, p. 401) assigns the battle to "a place called Pepperden on Brammish, and not far from the mountains of Cheviot," not *Teviot*, as a slip of the pen makes MR. ADAMS misquote. The Brammish MR. ADAMS rightly identifies with the Breamish, the name borne by the upper waters of the Till as far down as Bewick. In Blaeu's 'Atlas' the map of Northumberland calls this stream "Bromyshe fl.," and plants near it a place called "Woperden," doubtless the modern *Wooperton*. I find no nearer semblance of Piperdene or Popperden on Breamish on the Northumbrian maps (reduced Ordnance) present to my hand.

There appears reason to doubt the existence of such a place, for in Tomlinson's excellent 'Comprehensive Guide to Northumberland' (Walter Scott, 1888), which usually embodies the best-known historical accounts of the battles of the shire, this battle-field is shifted to ground far away from the Breamish—to Piperdean, near the village of Mindrum, some miles west of Flodden Field and about three miles south of the Tweed. Mr. Tomlinson, in his description (p. 510) of the "Border skirmish," as he calls it, now under discussion, says:—

"A mile and a half north-west of Mindrum Mill approached by Piperdean Lane, is *Piperdean*. The Presson Burn flows through it, and near it is Presson farmhouse."

As this Piperdean is little short of a score of miles distant from the Breamish, it follows that Northumberland offers not one but two sites for this Border skirmish. There is Popperden or Pepperden on Breamish (if there be such a place); and there is Piperdean on Presson Burn. Which of the two is to be preferred to the honour of contesting the question with Piperden in Berwickshire? Let Messrs. the Northumbrians decide!

As regards the situation of the latter, the Berwickshire site, there is no dubiety. In addition to previous references for its position and its antiquity I may cite the 'Register of the Great Seal,' vol. vi. (*anno* 1607), No. 1842, and Blaeu's 'Atlas' in the map of "The Merce," where "Pyperdenn" duly appears near the north-east coast of Berwickshire, beside the kirk of Old Cambus, and within the present bounds of the parish of Cockburnspath. It is noteworthy that it is marked in that early map as lying close to the line of a main road from Berwick.

I propose now to review the earlier authorities and debate the issue whether Piperden battle was fought on English or on Scottish soil.

The oldest of all the authorities is Bower ('Scotichronicon,' ed. Goodal, ii. 500-1), who unfortunately gives no sign whatever from which the locality can be determined:—

"Anno sequenti [1436*] conflictus de Piperden x. die Septembris ubi devicti sunt Angli et capti de marchianis et eorundem castellanis ad summum XII."

He mentions that the leaders of the Scots were the Earl of Angus, Adam Hepburn of Halez, and Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsi; that amongst the Scottish slain was the Lord Elphinston, and amongst the English Henry of Clenehale; that altogether about forty persons were killed; and

* Pinkerton, in his 'History of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 130, states that 1435 was the true date. He refers to a manuscript in the British Museum, Vespasian, F. vii. f. 48, as his warrant. Perhaps some London friend of 'N. & Q.' may find it convenient to examine the papers thus cited, and tell us whether they bear out Pinkerton, and whether they have no direct evidence as to the plan of the battle.

that Sir Robert Ogil, junior, was amongst the prisoners. His testimony has obviously formed the basis of all subsequent accounts of the fight.

In the 'Extracta e variis Cronicis Scotie' (Abbotsford Club), p. 235, which follows Bower very closely, there is in the Latin text little deviation from the original author: "Bello Piperdene Scoti de Anglis magnam habebant victoriam." But the Scots annotator of that compilation, believed to have been Sir Wm. Sinclair of Roslin, Lord Justice General of Scotland from 1559, added a line as follows, in which the significance of the word *com* will not escape the inquirer's attention: "Hare Perce of Northumberland w^t 4000 men com to Piperdene."

Hector Boece (ed. Paris, 1574), p. 353, is an important witness, whose vital evidence is all contained in the following excerpt:—

"Henricus Perse incertum cujus authoritate an privata an regia cum quatuor millibus militum in Scotiam incursionem fecit. Quibus occurrentes cum pari prope modum militum numero Wilhelmus Douglas Angusiæ comes et Adam Hepburn ab Halis, et Alexander Ramsay a Dalhouse et Alexander ab Elphinstoun ad Piperdam congressi sunt.....Ex Anglis.....trecenti quoque capti ac in Scotiam ducti aliaque vulgi turba ingens quam ut prædam abigebant. Jacobus rex ubi incursiones Anglorum in regnum suum fieri exaudivit conscripto ingenti exercitu Roxburgum obsidet."

Whilst it is to be observed here that Boece does not say where "Piperdam" was, he yet says (1) that Percy made an incursion into Scotland, and (2) that the Scots met the invaders (*quibus occurrentes*) at Piperden, where they fought. I imply from this language that the field of slaughter was in Scotland. I quite see that the other side may found on the further passage, *capti ac in Scotiam ducti*, and urge that if Piperden was in Scotland, why should Boece have said that the prisoners as spoils of war were led into Scotland? But I contend that, viewing the passage as a whole, that construction would be unjustifiably narrow, and that the words are perfectly consistent with a battle in a border shire.

Holinshed, paraphrasing and translating Boece, appears to have been of my way of thinking. See his 'Historie of Scotland,' *sub anno* 1436 (ed. 1808, p. 425, or Arbroath reprint, ii. 73):—

"Henrie Persie.....invaded Scotland with foure thousand men.....Angus to resist this invasion gathered a power of chosen men.....The Earle of Angus being thus associat met the Persie, at Piperden where a sore battell was foughten.....There were taken also and brought home by the Scots as prisoners to the number of foure hundred."

Lesley ('De Rebus Gestis Scotorum,' ed. 1675), p. 265, says:—

"Interim Henricus Perssus in Scotiam irruptionem fecerat: cui occurrentes Vilhelmus Douglasius et Adamus Hepburnus ab Halis commisso prælio ad Piperdan Scoti victores evasere."

These words I cannot better render than by quoting Father Dalrymple's Scottish translation (Scottish Text Society's publication, part iii. p. 42):

"In the meane tyme the Persie brekis in upon Scotland: meitis him shortlie Wilzeam Douglas and Hepburne of Halis; they June* battell at Piperdan, quhair the Scotis the victorie obteines."

I know of no other authorities prior to the seventeenth century whom there would be any use in citing.†

Surveying these passages, it appears to me that although they do not expressly say that Piperden was in Scotland they necessarily imply it; they state that the Englishmen had invaded Scotland; that they *com*‡ (as Sir W. Sinclair put it) to Piperden; and that Angus and his colleagues "met" them there.

It is not until the seventeenth century that there is any hint of Piperden being in England. The *fons et origo* of Maitland's placing the battle at "Popperden, in Northumberland" (Maitland's 'History of Scotland,' 1757, vol. i. 611), was Drummond of Hawthornden's 'History.' This is proved by Maitland's own marginal reference.

Probably the passage in Ridpath is to be similarly explained. Drummond's version of the fight ('Works,' ed. 1711, p. 13) is highly flamboyant. I quote only the part bearing on the point of locality:—

"These [Scots], covetous of Glory, besides the ancient Quarrel of the two Nations having the particular Emulations of their Ancestors to be Spurs unto them, make speedy Journeys to have a Proof of their Virtue and Courage. The Lists of their Meeting was Popperden, a place not far from Branston, Rhodam, Roseden, Eglingham, all cheared with the Stream of a small Brook named Brammish, which arising out of the Cheviot, loseth its Name in the Till, as the Till after many windings disgorgeth itself in the Tweed."

This is distinct and decided enough so far as it goes—which in my opinion is not very far. Not only is Drummond not an original authority, his work is historically of very small account. He had, just as Mr. Adams and I, to examine the literary evidences, to balance probabilities, and to draw his inferences; he had not nearly the same quantity of materials for the fifteenth century as we have; he had, I believe no sources of knowledge for that period which we have not also. Well, according to his lights, he fought his battle at Popperden on the Breamish, a place which seemingly history has not been able to prove to exist. As he is thus seriously in error, and as he seems otherwise to be in conflict with the earlier authorities, I have no hesitation in respectfully declining to accept his opinion on this problem of historical topography.

Certain important facts of Scottish history bear closely on the issue involved—facts which Drummond, Ridpath, and Maitland had probably over-

* *I. e.*, join.

† John Major, ed. 1740, p. 307, and Buchanan, lib. x. cap. 54, bring no additional light.

‡ *Com*=came. This word would have been quite inapplicable if Piperden had been conceived by Sinclair to be across the English border.

looked. The chief of these facts is that the normal and theoretical boundary in time of peace did not hold *de facto* in 1436. Not only Berwick but Roxburgh and Jedburgh were still held by the English, and in the two former places great garrisons were maintained. Percy himself, leader of this expedition, was warden of Berwick Castle. Sir Robert Ogle, junior, who accompanied him, was the son of Sir Robert, senior, who had long been warden of Roxburgh Castle. A fortnight before September 10, 1436 (Bower's date for Piperden), three hundred iron-headed lances and ten gross of bowstrings had been furnished for soldiers in those two castles. (See for these facts Bain's 'Calendar of Documents, Scotland,' iv. 1096, &c.; also, generally, 'Rotuli Scotiæ,' Rymer's 'Fœdera,' and the various Scottish chronicles.) It is far from improbable that these arms were part of the equipment of Percy's host; that his expedition marched from Berwick, where its chief was warden; that its route lay along the main road skirting the sea; and that at Piperden, some fifteen miles on, its further progress northward was effectually barred. This explanation fits the facts of the chroniclers absolutely. The English Piperdens will neither of them do. Drummond's fails because, even if it ever existed, being nearly twenty miles south of the Tweed, it would necessitate a retreat by Percy and an English invasion subsequently by Douglas, for neither of which is there any warrant in the records. The same objection applies, though in a less degree, to the other Piperdean.

The outstanding fact spoken to by the Scottish chroniclers, who are the sole authorities for this conflict, is that it interrupted the course of an invasion by Percy. That circumstance makes powerfully for the Berwickshire Piperden, in which, therefore, I reiterate my pronounced belief.

GEO. NEILSON.

Glasgow.

P.S.—After dispatching the foregoing note to the press I found in a volume of the Historical MSS. Commission Reports another credential of the Berwickshire Piperden. In the account of the MSS. of the Earl of Home (Twelfth Report, Appendix, part viii. p. 108), particulars are given of two deeds, dated respectively March 27 and May 3, 1568, both relative *inter alias* to the lands of Piperdene in the barony of Coldingham. The editor, Sir William Fraser (p. 171), in a passing reference to the battle, says Percy "was met at Piperden, a place not far from Dunglas." Dunglas, situated on the verge of East Lothian and Berwickshire, was in the fifteenth century the residence of the Home family. Having myself independently arrived at the same conclusion about the position of the place, my conviction grows that its accuracy hardly admits of doubt.

"CONSTITUTION" IN A POLITICAL SENSE.

(*Continued from p.* 222.)

I have now passed beyond the 'N. E. D.'s' *terminus a quo*. It may, however, be objected that that point of departure is a formal state document. I therefore give the following. On Oct. 27, 1680, Sir F. Winnington moved in the Commons, and carried, three resolutions, the second of which was:—

"That to traduce such Petitioning as a Violation of Duty, and to represent it to his Majesty as Tumultuous or Seditious, is to betray the Liberty of the Subject, and contributes to the Design of Subverting the ancient Legal Constitution of this Kingdom, and inducing Arbitrary Power."

Again, to appease the country party King Charles II. reformed the Privy Council; the formal document, dated from the Council Chamber at Whitehall, April 20, 1679, being his Majesty's declaration for a new Privy Council, having for its object

"to constitute such a Privy Conncil as may not only by its number be fit for the Consultation and Digestion of all Business, both Domestic and Foreign, but also by the Choice of them out of the several parts this State is composed of may be the best Informed in the true Constitution of it, and therefore most able to Counsel him in all the Affairs and Interests of this Crown and Nation. And by the constant Advice of such a Council, his Majesty is resolved hereafter to govern his Kingdom; together with the frequent use of his great Council of Parliament which he takes to be the true Ancient Constitution of this State and Government."

As I have now reached the time of "petitioning" and "abhorring," I must break off for another digression.

Hallam says ('Const. History of Eng.,' iii., 1827):—

"Though both [Tory and Whig], as I have said, admitted a common principle, the maintenance of the constitution, yet this made the privileges of the subject, that the crown's prerogative, his peculiar care. Hence it seemed likely that, through passion and circumstance, the Tory might aid in establishing despotism, or the Whig in subverting monarchy. The former was generally hostile to the liberty of the press, and to freedom of inquiry, especially in religion; the latter their friend. The principle of the one, in short, was melioration; of the other, conservation."—P. 270.

From a letter (by Shaftesbury and Locke) giving an account of the debates and resolutions in the House of Lords, April and May, 1675, I take this:—

"With this the lords against the Bill (to prevent the Dangers which may arise from Persons disaffected to the Government) were in no terms satisfied, but plainly spoke out 'That men have been, might, and were likely to be, in either house, too much for the King, as they called it; and that, whoever did endeavour to give more power to the King than the law and constitution of the Government had given him, especially if it tended to the introducing an absolute and arbitrary government, might justly be said to do too much for the King, and to be corrupted in his judgment by the prospect of advantages and rewards.'"

Compare Shaftesbury's speech in the House, Nov. 20, 1675, beginning: "That it is according to the constitution of the government, the ancient laws and statutes of this realm, that there should be frequent and new parliaments."

Thomas Phillips ('The Long Parliament Revived'), 1661:—

"That for the present necessity, they [this Parliament] might bear the face of parliamentary authority, for preserving the peace of the nation, till his royal majesty that now is, might be happily restored, the Kingdom panting after him as their only means of Settlement; and so soon as that was effected, then to dissolve, in order to the sending forth his majesty's royal writ of summons for calling a Parliament, according to the ancient custom and fundamental constitution."

Should it, again, be objected that in the seventeenth century men had no notion of a written political instrument called a Constitution, I now proceed to bring such a consciousness home to them. The constitutions of Poland were well known in England in that age:—

> Howe're it be, without oath, true it is
> That by their ancient Constitutions known,
> Their King can nothing great perform alone,
> Without *consent* of th' whole Estates in one.

("Alex. Tyler's Life and Actions of John the Great .....King of Poland.....Done in Verse.....Printed at Edinburgh by the.....Printer to His Imperial Majesty of Great Britain, 1635.")

In the "Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Robert South," prefixed to the 'Posthumous Works,' 1717, there is a long and most interesting account of Poland, in the form of a letter from South to Dr. Pococke, dated Dantzic, Dec. 16, 1677. From nearly a dozen passages that I have noted it will probably be sufficient to give the following:—

"As for the Laws of *Poland*, it is on all Hands agreed, that it had none till the time of *Casimir* the Great, and then but very few made by him.....yet was there never any Law or Statute of any Prince committed to Writing, but the People were contented to be governed by the Customs and Manners of their Ancestors handed down from Father to Son. *Casimir* III. therefore (called the Great from his Prudent Administration).....receiv'd the *Saxon* Laws (now called Magdeburg Laws, from the City whence they were taken) by which Poland is at this Day principally Govern'd; although the Gentry have many peculiar Customs, and some Statutes, which have been since made; and wh'ch in the Time of *Sigismund Augustus*, being compil'd into one Volume, were entituled the *Statutes of the Kingdom*; and since (some having been approv'd and augmented, and others changed and alter'd in several Diets) have obtain'd the Name of *Constitutions of Poland*; to which nevertheless all that Kingdom is not subject, *Lithuania* and *Volhinia* observing its own Laws."—P. 76.

"By the Constitution of the Kingdom, the Diet ought never to sit above six weeks."—P. 86.

Sir F. Wotton's 'Short View of the Life and Death of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham' (1642):—

"For His Majesties considering that almost all his appeachments were without the compasse of his own Reign; and moreover, that nothing alledged against him had, or could, be proved by oath, according to the Constitution of the House of Commons, which the Duke himself did not forget in the Preface of his answers."

Pym's 'Address to the Lords at the delivery of the charge against Dr. Roger Ma(y)nwaring,' 1627 (reprint, 1709):—

"The Second (Position) the Law of England, whereby the subject was exempted from Taxes, and Loans, not grounded by common consent of Parliament was not introduced by any Statute, or by any Charter, or Sanction of Princes, but was the ancient and fundamental Law, issuing from the first Frame and Constitution of the Kingdom."

Pym's speech on the same matter in the Commons:—

"He likewise remembered the Proclamation 8 Jac., for the calling and burning of Doctor Cowel(l)'s booke, for which these reasons are given, For mistaking the true state of this Parliament of the Kingdom, and fundamental constitution and Priviledges thereof."

In the Lord Treasurer's delivery of the king's message—*secundum literam*—at the conference (March 8, 1609/10) between the Houses concerning Cowell's book, the wording is not quite the same:

"He [Cowell] utterly mistook the fundamentall and originall grounds and constitucions of the Parliament."—See 'Parl. Debates,' 1610, Camden Society.

Dr. Maynwaring's "Second Sermon preached before the King's Majesty at Alderton, on July 29, 1627":—

"In prejudice of which Lawes of God, and Nature, if any man in the world should observe the Constitutions of Men, he did sinne mortally."—P. 47.

Sir R. Twysden's 'Government of England,' chap. ii. p. 15, Camden Society (Twysden died in 1672):—

"Yet it is certaine till of late all writers whatever have writ, held hee (William the Conquerror) was to be guided by his lawes and his politique capacity, that is, his royaltie, framed by the policy of man, expressed in the severall customes, lawes, and constitutions of the kingdom, hee was to rule his subjects according to their direction, and no otherwise."

Brand, in the pamphlet already quoted from, has a foot-note on p. 76:—

"I find the term Constitution, in its true sense to have been in common use in 1628. 'Why do we trouble ourselves,' says Sir F. Seymour, in the debates on the Petition of Right, 'with disputes about a Constitution and Franchises?' The term I suppose to have grown into disuse, and to have been revived in the days of (Roger) North."

One quotation, here, from Tudor times:—

"It is with Christians like as it is in a realm where there is a confusion, and no good order: those which are good would fain have a parliament; for then they think it shall be better with them, they trust all things shall be well amended. Sometimes the councils be good, but the constitutions like not the wicked, and so they begin to cry out as fast as they did before. Sometimes the councils be naught, then the good people cry out; and so they be never at rest."—Latimer's 'Third Sermon before the Duchess of Suffolk,' 1552 (Parker Society's edition, i. 362). Compare pp. 54, 56.

The famous "Constitutions of Clarendon" (duly noted in the 'N. E. D.' in its third section, which Becket was induced to accept but to which he refused to affix his seal, were a reduction into writing of certain ancient customs of the kingdom. It is curious to find the 'N. E. D.' countenancing, by separating its sixth and seventh sections from the third, the arrangement of the popular single-volumes dictionaries, whereby the mere English reader would suppose that "the natural frame of body of any human being or any animal" (Stormonth), is the primary meaning, either in Latin or English. The very next word, *constitutional*, would also have been more correctly treated in the 'N. E. D.' had not the editor fallen into this cardinal mistake. When the unhappy King of France trod his thorny path to the scaffold as "Constitutional King of the French," there was (if my memory serves me) some grim jesting thereon. This, I venture to suggest, and not university slang, is the origin of the phrase "a constitutional (walk)."

J. P. OWEN.

43, Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

(To be continued.)

LAGAN.—I suspect that lawyers are quite as much given to bad etymology as other people; and certainly the word *lagan* has been queerly defined.

In Cowel's 'Interpreter,' as reprinted in 1701, we find, *s.v.* "Flotson," that "Lagon, *alias* Lagan or Ligan, is that which lieth in the bottom of the sea." Cowel here agrees with Blount's 'Nomolexicon,' which has the same, and gives the derivation from A.-S. *licgan*, to lie.

The very same work, *s.v.* "Lagan," declares that *lagan* are goods cast out of a ship, and that the sailors fastened a buoy to them. "If the ship be drowned, or otherwise perish, these goods are called *ligan*, a *ligando;* and so long as they continue upon the sea, they belong to the admiral; but if they are cast upon the land, they are then called a wreck, and belong to him that hath the wreck."

We thus gather that the goods were both at the bottom of the sea, and upon it; that they were stationary and marked with a buoy, and that they also floated about and could be cast ashore. A very remarkable story.

Of course the false spelling *ligan* was invented to get hold of a Latin etymology, from *ligare*. It is impossible that it can come from *ligare*, because the Lat. *ligamen* became *lien* in French and English; and the attempt to derive it straight from Lat. *ligamen* is hardly satisfactory.

The whole story is knocked on the head by the fact that the original Old French word was also *lagan*. It is given in Godefroy, who has: "*Lagan, lagand, lagant, laguen*, s.m., débris d'un vaisseau que la mer jette sur le rivage, les épaves." Godefroy gives several quotations. One valuable one is from a letter of Edward II. of England, dated July 22, 1315, in which our king says: "Tous les *lagans* qui eskieent ou pueent eskier en toute le coste de le mer." All the quotations refer to wreckage thrown ashore; there is no word about buoys.

The problem is thus narrowed to this, viz., to find the origin of the O. French *lagan* or *lagand*.

I have solved many such problems, and have incurred some obloquy, in consequence, from such as had pet theories of their own. Let some one else try his hand this time.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"JIGGER."—I find in Davies's 'Supplementary Glossary' an example of this verb from Dickens's 'Great Expectations,' a work the publication of which was commenced in 1860. The phrase quoted is "I'm jiggered." The word was familiar to me in my boyhood, twelve or fourteen years before Dickens put it in print. The refrain of a vulgar ballad ran:—

> And jigger his eyes whoever tries
> To rob a poor man of his beer!

The song was levelled against the temperance movement, to which Father Mathew's visit to London had give so powerful a stimulus. Mr. Davies unfortunately ventures on an etymology for the word, deriving it from the West Indian *chigoe*, corrupted in English mouths to *jiggers*. No etymology was needed; but this is as unlikely as far-fetched. We boys knew that *jigger* was formed from a forbidden word by a combined process of aphæresis and enthesis, though we did not clothe our thought in such scientific language. Indeed the imprecation in the above verses is a disguised form of a terribly foul expression which is, or was, very common among seamen. I am obliged to be somewhat enigmatical in my explanation — *dictum sapienti sat est*—but I may add that if any of us boys thought "I'm jiggered" too naughty, we further toned it down into "I'm sugared," which is not in Mr. Davies's repertory. The 'Slang Dictionary' wrongly treats *jigger* as a variant of *snigger*. The relation is the other way about. "Jiggered up" (= done up) is in Admiral Smyth's 'Sailor's Word-Book,' and no one familiar with street speech requires to be told what the "Arab" original is.

F. ADAMS.

14, Eastlake Road, Camberwell, S.E.

THE LATE MR. JAMES HEYWOOD, F.R.S.—Happening to turn into the Kensington Free Library the other day, I noticed a bust of Mr. Heywood. As the founder of the original institution at Notting Hill Gate, he would, were he alive, be delighted with the scholarly management of the librarian, Mr. Herbert Jones, and the intelligence zeal of his assistants. The contrast, indeed, between this admirable institution and that of Fulham is in every respect a painful one to

an inhabitant of West Kensington. But to return to Mr. Heywood's bust. I found that the surbase of the small pedestal on which it stands is formed of three marble volumes duly lettered, but, like some—

Painted tomes upon a painted panel,

symbolical of works that have no home in the Kensington Library. If the librarian, or some other qualified person were to draw up a short sketch of the original founder's career, and include therein a catalogue, if not a *précis* of his valuable papers on 'University Reform,' &c., to be found in the *Journal* of the Statistical Society and elsewhere, the Kensington Library Commissioners would, no doubt, out of simple *pietas*, undertake the cost of printing it. J. P. Owen.

48, Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

Tea.—Has the following early notice of tea been recorded in 'N. & Q.'? I have taken it from a reprint of "The *Gazette*. Comprising The Sum of Foreign Intelligence, with the Affairs now on Foot in the Three Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland. For Information of the People. From Thursday, Sept. 2, to Thursday, Sept. 9, 1658." This is the number which contains the account of Oliver Cromwell's death:—

"That Excellent, and by all Physitians approved, China Drink, called by the Chineans Toha, by other Nations Tay, alias *Tee*, is sold at the Sultaness Head, a cophee house in Sweetings Rents by the Royal Exchange, London."

By a stroke of irony, the same number of the *Gazette* that announces the great Protector's death contains an advertisement of medicines "prepared by the Art of Pyroteckny," "by which is perfectly, safely, and speedily cured all distempers incidental is Humane Nature." It is a sad pity that the great Oliver was not supplied with one or two bottles of these infallible medicines.

Jonathan Bouchier.

Searching for a Saxon Church.—The following is a cutting from the *Stamford Mercury* of July 13:—

"During the present week excavations have been made in the Peterborough Cathedral precincts by permission of the Dean and Chapter with a view to tracing, if possible, the existing remains of the original Saxon monastery which stood on the site of the present cathedral. During the restoration works a portion of the old Saxon church was discovered under the pavement of the south transept, and access is obtained to it now by means of a door. By following the line of the wall it was anticipated that the base of the central tower would be discovered outside the present transept wall. The excavations have been watched with great interest by Sir Henry Dryden, Mr. Irving, Mr. Micklethwaite, and other archæologists. On Tuesday it was believed that a find had been made, as the workmen came upon some masonry, but it was afterwards discovered, upon closer examination, to be thirteenth century work, and formed part of the demolition that took place at the time of the Reformation."

Celer et Audax.

Mr. Hawker of Morwenstow.—The admirers of the Vicar of Morwenstow and his poems will remember 'The Dirge' ('Cornish Ballads,' p. 75), and how it was written as an epitaph, to a line which ran in the mind of a dying parishioner, "Sing from the chamber to the grave." The epitaph has lately been reprinted by "Peter Lombard" in the *Church Times*, and this has led to the discovery of the original poem or hymn containing the line on which the epitaph is based. A copy has been kindly sent me by the Rev. Samuel Pascoe, Vicar of St. Issey, and though the lines are commonplace enough, they are probably worth republication on account of their connexion with Mr. Hawker's poem. Mr. Pascoe's communication is as follows:—

"From a Memoir of Mary Bray by her son: *Bible Christian Magazine* for 1845.

"Mary Bray was born in the parish of Stoke Climsland in the county of Cornwall in the year 1773.....The following hymn, which my mother learned when very young, at her own request was sung at her funeral:—

Now you, my friends, that bear me hence
Unto my dusty bed,
The place whereof you've heard me say
I long to lie my head:
Sing from my chamber to my grave,
My friends that round me be,
And as you sing, think too ere long
Thus carried you will be.
Sing praises to our heavenly King,
Sing praises all the way;
It was my wish that you should sing
Upon my burial-day.
Farewell, my fellow-saints behind,
Do good whilst you still live;
For death ere long will summon you,
And give you no reprieve.
The day comes hastening on with speed
When Christ shall come again,
To raise the bodies of the saints
That they with him may reign.
My flesh in dust shall rest in hope
Till the great looked-for day,
When all the sorrows of the saints
Shall vanish quite away."

C. F. S. Warren, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

The Relative Stature of Men and Women.—If any one will take note, day by day, of the influx of tourists, as they pour from our railroads and steamboats into some favourite health resort, he will observe that the young women from, say, twenty to thirty, are as tall as the young men of the like age; indeed, after giving particular attention to this matter for the last two years, I am of opinion that the average young woman is taller than the average young man. It was laid down as a rule, some sixty or seventy years ago, that the height of an average Englishman was five feet ten inches, that of a woman five feet eight inches. It will be found, on examining the average young woman, that she is nearer five feet ten than five feet eight, while a not inconsiderable number

average six feet, a phenomenon very rare at the beginning of this century. It seems, therefore, that the standard height of women has increased by some two inches in the last half century, and I am inclined to think that that of men has actually decreased; there is a larger number of young men under five feet ten than above it. I see that 35,000 recruits joined the army last year. It would be worth while to inquire of a recruiting sergeant of some experience if the stature of recruits be equal now to what it was fifty years ago; though this would not be a true test, for it is in the middle classes, not in that from which the recruit is drawn, that we see this apparent degeneration, and this is the more remarkable as there never was any time in which that class were so addicted to athletic exercises as the present. E. LEATON-BLENKINSOPP.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

COLBY'S MULBERRY GARDEN.—The exact site of this place of entertainment, which is mentioned in Wycherley's 'Love in a Wood,' III. ii., does not seem to be accurately known. By some topographers, such as Larwood, in his 'History of the London Parks,' ii. 16, it has been identified with the celebrated Mulberry Garden, which occupied the site of Buckingham Palace. This is clearly a mistake. Sedley, in 'The Mulberry Garden,' 1668, I. ii., makes Estridge say of Sir John Everyoung: "He swears he 'll ne'er stir beyond Hyde Park or Colby's at farthest." Where Sir John's lodgings were situated is not stated in the play; but they were probably near Charing Cross. One of his daughters, when asked in what direction she and her sister will drive, replies, "For that, sir, we shall take counsel of the weather; either up into the city or towards the park." The Everyoung family, therefore, apparently lived somewhere between the City and Hyde Park, and it seems clear that Colby's was situated at some distance further westward, probably Kensington. The Colby family had been settled for some time at Kensington, and the parish register, as quoted by Faulkner, contains several entries regarding it. Rebecca, the wife of Mr. Philip Colby, was buried Nov. 12, 1653, and Philip Colby himself on Sept. 4, 1666. Another Mr. Philip Colby was married on Nov. 25, 1684, to Mrs. Susanna Smith. Philip Colby, gent., was buried on Dec. 7, 1692. The best known of the family, Sir Thomas Colby, was created a baronet on Oct. 15, 1720, and died, according to the inscription on his monument, on Sept. 23, 1729. Sir Thomas Colby built Colby House, in High Street, Kensington, which was standing till within the last few years. He was a man of very penurious habits, and, according to Dr. King, his death was occasioned by a cold, which he caught one night in going from his bedroom to the parlour to look for the key of the wine-cellar. He had inadvertently left the key on the table, and was apprehensive that his servants might possess themselves of it and help themselves to a bottle of port.

I think it likely that one of the Colby family may have had a mulberry garden at Kensington, which, in imitation of its famous namesake at St. James's, was thrown open to the public for a few years. Perhaps 'N. & Q.' may be able to throw further light upon the question.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

MARY PILKINGTON, authoress, *née* Hopkins, was born in Cambridge in 1766, married in 1786 a surgeon named Pilkington, resident in Ely, became a governess, then took to authorship. Where can biographical particulars be found other than are supplied in the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816. Was she ever on the stage? What were the Christian names of her husband and father? When and how did she die?

URBAN.

TIPPINS FAMILY.—Will some correspondent kindly tell me what is the crest of the family of Tippins, natives of Herefordshire or Radnorshire; and what is the proper orthography of the name; and, if possible, what is the origin of the name; also what is the fee for using the crest, and where to apply for it? An early answer will greatly oblige. T. A. M.

[For the later information apply to Heralds' College, E.C.]

BELL FOUNDER.—Wanted, the name of a bell founder of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, whose initials were T. B., and who used as a trade mark a shield, bearing in the centre a pastoral staff headed by a cross patée rising out of a pax bearing a cross patée. On the dexter is a bell, and on the sinister two pennants or streamers are attached to the staff. A bell thus marked is in the tower of the church of Monyash, Derbyshire (see the *Reliquary*, xiv. p. 38), and I have met with another in Lancashire. There was a Thomas Bullesden, bell founder, of London, at the close of the fifteenth century, but the character of the initial letters and the trade mark are quite different from the examples just referred to. H. FISHWICK.

PROVERB.—"Make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." I cannot find this in the Indexes to 'N. & Q.' Is its origin known? C. J.

[See 4th S. i. 436, 519.]

RICHISSA AND SOPHIA OF DENMARK.—At the time of the Guelph Exhibition a pedigree of Mar-

garet of Denmark (wife of James III.) was published as follows: Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark, son of Hedwig of Holstein, daughter of Gerhard VI., son of Henry II., son of Sophia, daughter of Richissa, daughter of Eric Gripping, King of Denmark. In Anderson's 'Royal Genealogies' Henry II. is described as the son of Gerhard II. and his wife Helen, daughter of John II. Duke of Lauenburg, not of Sophia. How has the mistake arisen; and who were the husbands of Sophia and Richissa above mentioned, if they were the mother and grandmother of Henry II. of Holstein? J. G.

Sun-dial.—Will any contributor to 'N. & Q.' be so kind as to furnish a clue to the date of a sun-dial, which bears on its plate the name J. Cuffe as maker? P.

'The Book of Dorrow.'—What is the date of this book; and where is Dorrow? Is the book in the British Museum? D. J.

De Longueville, Condé, Conti, and Soissons.—1. Can you tell me where I can find a pedigree of the De Longuevilles? I have Jean Dubois, Bastard of Orleans, the founder; François, died 1491; François, first Duke, died 1512; Claude, died 1525; Leonard, Henri, and Henri II., who married Anne Geneviève de Condé, but cannot connect them. I think they became extinct in Henri II.'s son, 1672.

2. Also the continuation of Condé and Conti and Soissons families from Louis III. de Condé, died 1710, and Louis François de Conti, died 1776, down to the members in which each family became extinct. Is there any book which gives pedigrees of the numerous branches, such as these, of the French royal family, from Louis IX.'s time onward? D. M.

A Curious Form of Prayer.—The following paragraph appeared in the *City Press* of August 29, and is of so singular a character that I think it should be preserved in the columns of 'N. & Q.':

"A very curious and unique form of prayer is continually in use at St. Mary Woolnoth. As it is quite unexampled in the City, perhaps it will not be amiss to quote it at full length: 'Let us pray, for the whole state of Christ's Holy Catholic Church; and especially that part of it established in the Realm. And herein, first of all, let us make prayers and intercessions and giving of thanks for her Majesty our most gracious Queen Victoria, in all causes, and over all persons Supreme. Let us pray for the whole Clergy and Commonalty of this Land; for the Archbishops and Bishops; especially Edward White, Lord Archbishop of this province of Canterbury, and Frederick, Lord Bishop of this Diocese of London; for the Clergy of this Archdeaconry; for the Rectors and Curates of this Deanery, and especially the Rector of these united Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. In this place let us be mindful to pray for the Lord Mayor of London, here residing; the Prime Warden and Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company; for the Church Wardens and other Officers of the Church; that each and all in their station and calling may truly and righteously serve God, in remembrance of the account which all must one day render to Him. Finally let us bless God for all the Benefactors of this Church and City; and above all for His Infinite Mercy to us in the Redemption of our souls by His Son Jesus Christ, and for the means of Grace, yet preserved to us, and the hopes of immortal glory in the world to come. And thus let us sum up all our petitions in the words which our Lord Himself taught us: Our Father, which art in Heaven,'" &c.

When was this form of prayer first used at St. Mary Woolnoth; and why adopted? Is it, or has it ever been, in use at any other City church?

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

Babaurers.—Has any account been given of this curious-looking word, which is given in John Weever's 'Funerall Monuments,' 1631, with a marginal note that it means the "starres in *Charles* waine"? "Seuen Rectors and seuen *Babaurers* in heven" (p. 248). Probably it is identical with *babeuries* in Chaucer's 'House of Fame,' iii. 99, and denotes bosses or patines or something of that sort ("Babery" in 'N. E. D.').

A. Smythe Palmer.

Hornebolt.—In Fulham Church is a highly interesting Flemish brass to the memory of Margaret Svanders, wife of Gerard Hornebolt, painter to Henry VIII. It is inscribed:—

"Hic jacet domicella Margareta Svanders nata Ganda in | Flandria que ex magistro Gerardo Hornebolt Gandauensi | Pictore nominatissimo peperit domicellam Susannam | uxore' magistri Johannis Parcker Archarij Regis que | ob'jt Anno Dni. MCCCCCXXIX XXVI Nouembris Orate p'aia."

This lady was the daughter of Derick Svanders and widow of Jan van Heerweghe. Can any reader tell me more about her, or give me the date of her birth? How comes it that, though twice married, her maiden name is recorded on the brass? Was such a practice usual? Will any one explain the term "Archarij Regis"? The "King's bowyer" is, I know, the usual rendering. Is *archarius* or *archerius* a coined word for *bowyer* (the English "archer" done into Latin); or is the inscription an error for "Arcarij Regis," comptroller or treasurer to the king? John Parker was a Fulham man. He held the office of *valettus robarum*, or Groom of the Wardrobe. In the 'S. P. For. and Dom. 25 Hen. VIII.' he is described as "yeoman of the wardrobe of robes, *alias* of Fulham, Midd.," but nowhere *bowyer*, so far as I can find. What authority had Immerzul junior for stating that Susanna Hornebolt was the wife of an English sculptor named Worsley? Does any evidence exist to show what relation Gerard bore to Luke Hornebolt? Chas. Jas. Feret.

Guillim's 'Heraldry.'—I trust that I am not asking a question that has already been answered

in 'N. & Q.' In all editions of Guillim's 'Heraldry' that I have seen there are certain extraordinary statements concerning the composition of heraldic tinctures. In the editions before me (third and fourth) they are as follows :—

"Yellow.....is compounded of much white and a little Red. Green.....consisteth of more Blacke and of less Red. Blew.....consisteth of much Red and of little White. Purpure.....consisteth of much Red and of a small quantity of Black."

I believe that they are the same in the other editions. Is there any explanation of this original choice of primary colours? For the production of purple he admits another scarcely less startling recipe—viz., a mixture of "White, Black, Red, Yellow, Green, and Blew," all the before-named colours, and quotes for it the authority of Cassaneus. P. LANDON.

"TO STEW IN HIS OWN JUICE."—Was it Bismark who was the author of this inelegant expression? In Snell's 'Chronicles of Twyford,' p. 295, I see it is attributed to him :—"He decided, in the phrase of Prince Bismark, not 'to stew in his own juice.'" I always thought it was either Sir William Harcourt or Lord Randolph Churchill. To which of the three politicians mentioned does the honour belong?

PAUL BIERLEY.

[See 4th S. viii. 187, 272, 379, 522.]

COLGAN, HAGIOGRAPHER.—I am very desirous of knowing what is knowable about this historian of the Irish saints, and whether his work has been issued in any generally accessible form. I believe his chronicles teem with miracles and wonders, and perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will kindly put me in the way of knowing more about him. Mr. Bradley, in the 'D. N. B.,' says he displays much critical sagacity; but is not his work considered very untrustworthy by Roman Catholic writers? JAMES HOOPER.

JOHN TREPSACK matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, May 4, 1719, aged forty-five, B.C.L. July 4 in the same year. Is anything known of his life between 1699 and 1719? What became of him after 1719? The name is sometimes given as "Treesack." J. M. COWPER.

Canterbury.

AUTHOR OF LINES.—

Hic Locus ætatis nostræ Primordia novit,
Annos fœlices, lætitiæq' Dies;
Hic Locus, ingenuus pueriles imbuit Annos,
Artibus, et nostra laudis Origo fuit.

Who was the author of these lines; and where are they to be found? They are copied from a window pane, on which they have been written with a diamond, in an old house in Somersetshire. "Ingenuus" should, no doubt, have been written *ingenuis*. E. S.

Replies.

THE SKULL OF SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

(8th S. vi. 64, 233.)

In December, 1893, the vicar of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, was requested by the Vestry to write to the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and desire them to restore to the parish the skull of Sir Thomas Browne, in order that it might be reinterred in the chancel of that church as near as possible to the place in which it was originally laid. This request was occasioned by the fact that its removal from the coffin in 1840 was considered by the Vestry as a wanton act of sacrilege, and they thought every means should be attempted to undo so great a sin.

The Hospital Board, after a prolonged and careful consideration of all the circumstances which pertained to the request of the Vestry, in the end, by a unanimous vote, refused to relinquish the precious relic, and they urged, among others, the following reasons :—That as there is no legal title to, or property in, any such relic, so there can be no question that this and all other specimens in the Hospital Museum belong inalienably to the Governors. That no instance is known of such a claim for restitution having been made after nearly half a century on any museum, and were the Governors to yield to this request they might be unable to resist similar claims. That the presence in a museum of such a relic, reverently preserved and protected, cannot be viewed as merely an object of idle curiosity; rather it will usefully serve to direct attention to, and remind visitors of, the works of the great scholar and physician. At a subsequent meeting of the Vestry it was decided by a majority to take no further steps in the matter, and thus the subject was allowed to rest.

Whether the coffin was broken open accidentally or not in August, 1840, will never be known; certain it is that workmen were making a grave for the wife of the then incumbent (Rev. John Bowman), when, it is asserted, they accidentally fractured with a blow of the pickaxe the lid of the coffin and thus exposed the skeleton. They then sent for a well-known antiquary, living near the church, and still living near the city, who generally displays a certain reticence whenever questioned on this particular subject. At any rate, the skull was abstracted by the sexton, one George Potter, by whom it was offered to the late Mr. G. W. W. Frith, one of the surgeons to the hospital. On his refusing to purchase it, the late Dr. Edward Lubbock became its possessor, and he, in 1845, deposited it in the pathological museum of the hospital, in which place it has been most carefully preserved to the present day. For obvious reasons no minute of the gift was entered in the hospital

books, so that the exact date of its acceptance is unknown.

The coffin-plate of brass commemorative of Sir Thomas Browne measured 7 in. by 6 in., and was broken lengthwise into two nearly equal halves. It was in the form of an heraldic escutcheon, and bore the remarkable lines most probably written by his eldest son Edward, the physician to Charles II. and President of the College of Physicians. This is said to have been placed in the parish chest, but is not now to be found. A portion of his beard is to be seen in a glass vessel close to the skull. Sir Thomas Browne died October 19, 1682, in his seventy-seventh year, on his birthday, as did two other illustrious men, Shakspeare and Raphael. Stukeley tells us Sir Thomas Browne "dyed after eating too plentifully of a Venison Feast."

When Sir Thomas Browne's skeleton was exposed by the "accidental" opening of his coffin, it is stated on the authority of Mr. Fitch* that the hair was seen to be "profuse and perfect, and of a fine auburn colour." It is more than probable that this hair was not his own natural hair, but the remains of a wig. All the portraits of Sir Thomas Browne represent him as wearing one, and it was the fashion of that day to do so, and he would unquestionably be buried in it. It is difficult to believe that a man of seventy-seven, who must have suffered much anxiety and worry in an arduous practice of over forty years, and who had lost all his teeth, could have possessed a large amount of hair "of a fine auburn colour." It is much more likely to have been artificial. The alveolar ridges of his jaws are quite absorbed; the only socket remaining is one in the lower jaw.

Of the three portraits of this great man I will ask you to insert a note at a future time.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Norwich.

LEMON SOLE (8th S. v. 509; vi. 78, 131, 198, 234).—I have often wondered, and sometimes in London vainly inquired, what was the reason of this name. Your correspondent H. D., who derives it from its French equivalent "*limande* sole" (the *limande* being a species of flounder, and the compound name showing that the fish inquired about shares the qualities of both sole and flounder), appears to me to have probably solved the question. It remains to trace the etymology of *limande*. Brachet (1868) refers it without explanation to the Latin *lima*, a file. Scheler (1873) describes the *limande* as "a flat fish with a rough skin; in Italian, *lima*," and says that Le Duchat (1658–1735) derives it from the Latin *lima*, a file, on account of the fish's wrinkled skin. He adds, "The gerundial form 'li*mando* aptus.'" Perhaps; but this is somewhat in the style of Ménage. I would only further ask, Has the flounder and has the lemon sole a corrugated skin? JOHN W. BONE.

I find H. D.'s reply at the last reference very interesting, as it explains the true origin of the word *lemon*. He says: "We call this fish *limande sole* in French." I presume, therefore, he is a Frenchman, and so speaks with authority. I observed (p. 131) how utterly unlike the colour of the fish was to that of a lemon, and now H. D. dismisses that word altogether. "Flounder sole," and not "lemon sole," would be the correct English term. The fish seems to have been first known to us as frequenting French waters, where the local fishermen called it *limande*. This word was easily corrupted by Englishmen into *lemon*, and then people tried to make out that this name was suitable to the colour of the fish, the fact being that its colour is really a dull brown. Thus are words made. J. DIXON.

DOMESTICATION OF SWALLOWS (8th S. vi. 227, 258).—Several instances are known to me in which swallows, martins, sand-martins, and even swifts have been kept in confinement and have become tame enough to perch on and feed from the hand. The earliest case of the kind I remember to have seen reported is mentioned by Bewick in his account of the swallow. Other instances have been reported from time to time in the *Zoologist* and the *Field*. For example, in the *Zoologist* for 1887, p. 372, is an article on the treatment of swallows and swifts in captivity. In the same volume, p. 347, another correspondent narrates his experience with sand-martins. A tame swallow is mentioned in the *Field* of February 18, 1893, and a tame martin in the *Field*, October 21, 1893. These instances I happen to have noted; but several others might be quoted, I am sure, if I had time to search for the reports. J. E. HARTING.

Accounts of successful attempts at keeping swallows during winter will be found in Bewick's 'British Birds' and White's 'Selborne.' I have been told that they will eat bread in confinement. Their perches should be covered with flannel, as their feet are likely to swell.

E. LEATON-BLENKINSOPP.

In my note last week I should have stated that I fed the swallows on a diet of crushed hemp seed, bread crumbs, German paste, and meal worms. They are said, however, to thrive better if gentles be substituted for these last.

FREDERICK T. HIDGAME.

34, Bernard Street, W.C.

ROBERT POLLOK (8th S. vi. 163, 237).—I trust C. C. B. will excuse my saying that I fail to see the bearing of his reply to my strictures on the Pollok article in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.' The point at issue is the number of blunders in the

* *Proceedings* of the Archæological Institute, 1847.

article, not the number of the lines filled. C. C. B. considers the production long enough; and I may supplement his view by saying that it is much too long of its kind. It would have been greatly improved by a process of drastic excision, even towards annihilation. But the argument of C. C. B. is too peculiar and serious to be ignored. Apparently he holds that, if an article in a work of reference is brief, and of a minor character, its accuracy is of small importance. He seems further to insinuate that, if the contribution be a biography of an author against whom he has a grudge, alterations of dates and distortions of facts will find their apologist. Surely this is something remarkably strange and new. Were such whimsical fancies ever admitted as the basis of a working theory, there would straightway be a new terror for authors and golden opportunities for those whose enemies had written books. On the whole, if C. C. B. contributed the notice of Pollok to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' he may be excused for his amiable anxiety to defend it; otherwise his intervention is not very intelligible.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

GREEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON GARDENS (8th S. vi. 28, 154, 218).—A full account of this structure will be found in Mr. Walford's 'Old and New London,' vol. v. pp. 153-6.

MUS SUBURBANUS.

SMALL MAPS (8th S. vi. 247).—This speech was in reference to a motion brought forward by Lord De Mauley, on June 11, 1877, for an address proposing the appointment of a British Consul to reside in some town in Central Asia "for the purpose of watching over the commercial and territorial interests of British India," that the Marquess of Salisbury made use of the expression to which C. F. J. refers. The speech is to be found in Hansard, vol. ccxxxiv. col. 1564; but perhaps it may be permitted to me to make the following extract, as the matter is one of general interest:—

"I cannot help thinking that, in discussions of this kind, a great deal of misapprehension arises from the popular use of maps on a small scale. As with such maps you are able to put a thumb on India and a finger on Russia, some persons at once think that the political situation is alarming and that India must be looked to. If the noble lord would use a larger map—say one on the scale of the Ordnance Map of England—he would find that the distance between Russia and British India is not to be measured by the finger and thumb, but by a rule. There are between them deserts and mountainous chains measured by thousands of miles, and those are serious obstacles to any advance by Russia, however well planned such an advance might be."

W. T. LYNN.

WALLER AND GRAY (8th S. vi. 165).—A note under the above heading detects a resemblance between Gray's famous line, "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen," and passages in Waller and Thomson. The line quoted from Pope, "Like roses that in deserts bloom and die," seems nearer the mark; but listen to Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet:—

Many a flower by man unseen
Gladdens lone recesses;
Many a nameless brook makes green
Haunts its beauty blesses.

Compare this with Gray's—

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Gray's career was over thirteen years before Barton's began, so that the Quaker could not have sounded the note first. Query, Did he adopt Gray's idea, or did both poets follow some one else? Bernard Barton can scarcely be called a great poet; but so far as I know he was not a plagiarist, and I am inclined to think, so closely do his lines follow Gray's, both in idea and expression, that both, and perhaps also those of Waller, Pope, and Thomson, had a common origin. Is this so?

R. CLARK.

Walthamstow.

There seems a parallel or a germ of the same idea in the beautiful canzonet by Robert Herrick (1591-1674) which begins,—

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old time is still a flying,
And that same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.

Edmund Waller was about contemporary (1605-1687). No doubt Herrick's mind, at his lonely country parsonage in Devonshire, often reverted to his early days spent with "rare" Ben Jonson, and to which he has alluded, and to the faded roses which once had bloomed:—

Ah, Ben!
Say how or when,
Shall we thy guests,
Meet at those lyric feasts,
Made at the Sun,
The Dog, the triple Tun.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Perhaps Gray, when he wrote,—

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,

may also have had these lines in his mind,—

How gay they smile! Such blessings nature pours,
O'erstock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores:
In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,
She rears her flowers, and spreads her velvet green:
Pure gurgling rills the lonely desart trace,
And waste their music on the savage race.

Young, 'The Universal Passion,' Satire v., 1727.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

"HA-HA" (8th S. vi. 66, 198).—If the origin of this term meaning a sunk ditch could ever be

sought in the exclamation, it would be when the ditch was not fringed by a hedge or fence. Many years ago I was walking in Cowdray Park, near the Chestnut Race, when we came to a sunk ditch of this kind (which is probably there now), the upper bank being walled up perpendicularly, and was told it was called a "ha-ha," an exclamation of surprise. All such derivations (like Lostwithiel, the town in Cornwall, from Lost within the hills), are more than doubtful; and why in this case go so far afield, when the ordinary word, which enters so largely into the names of places and persons, at once presents itself? When I resided in Suffolk, near the Waveney, the neighbouring town of Bungay presented over the door of a shop the keeper's name Haward, which I observed was properly pronounced not Howard, but Haaward, a ward of a wild, rough, forest district. I remember a Suffolk gentleman living in the south of England who had a gardener named Howard, whom, in spite of the remonstrances of his sons, he persisted in calling Haaward, with a quasi-guttural sound. A very rough tract of country in Lincolnshire, some few miles from Grantham, is called Heydor, the water of the rough country. There is Heyshot, in Sussex, near the South Downs, and I am inclined to think this meaning belongs to more of the names of places and persons than is commonly thought. "Ha-ha" would look better if changed into "Hey-hey." S. Arnott.

Gunnersbury.

Rev. Edward Woodcock, LL.D. (8th S. vi. 28, 117).—An entry in the Admission Register of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, records that Edward Woodcock, of London, clerk in holy orders, aged twenty-four years and upwards, was entered as a fellow commoner of that society on June 23, 1759. Daniel Hipwell.

Delia Bacon (8th S. vi. 47, 74, 117).—Mr. Jarratt will be interested in this excerpt, a footnote in Karl Elze's 'Literary Biography: William Shakespeare,' 1886:—

"To the oral communications of an English friend, who helped Miss Bacon with the publication of her work, I owe the following facts. The book was for the most part written in Stratford-on-Avon, where the authoress, who had been suffering from an incurable disease, had been residing for months, and where she desired to be buried. Her wish to be laid in one and the same grave with Shakespeare, had become a fixed idea in her mind. When she was made to understand that it would be impossible to open Shakespeare's grave and to place an unknown person in it, she endeavoured to make an arrangement with the sexton that her body should be buried outside the church wall, but as close as possible to Shakespeare's grave, and then—under the pretext that some repairs were necessary at that part—the wall was to be broken through, and her coffin smuggled into the inside of the church and into Shakespeare's vault. However, circumstances occurred which demanded Delia Bacon's return to America, where she died in a lunatic asylum.....What could Shakespeare or Shakespeare's grave be to her, if Bacon, and not Shakespeare, had been the author of the immortal works? It was in Bacon's grave that she should have wished to find her last resting place."—Pp. 269, 270.

Possibly the most enduring element in her sad career was the beautiful and devoted friendship of Nathaniel Hawthorne. W. A. Henderson.

Dublin.

Mr. Jarratt will find a fairly complete sketch of Delia Bacon in a separate essay attached to the concluding portion of Ignatius Donnelly's 'Great Cryptogram.' C. A. H.

Christ's Hospital (8th S. vi. 188).—A similar question will be found in 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. iii. 517, and three replies appeared in iv. 54, 177. The school was founded on June 26, 1553, and the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen furnished an extract from the churchwardens' account books of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, in corroboration of the name in use as above given, as early as the year 1583, and by which it has been known ever since. Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

Parish Councils and Parochial Records (8th S. v. 61, 122, 189; vi. 95, 154).—Steele v. Williams was against the Parish Clerk of St. Mary, Newington Butts, Surrey, and not the Rector of Stoke Newington. As well saddle the right horse as the wrong one. I have used the case with effect against a City rector, and generally have it with me when I go searching. W. J. G.

Hadleigh Castle, Essex (8th S. vi. 209).—Plans, views, and historical notices of this ruin by Mr. H. W. King and Mr. C. F. Hayward will be found in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, ii. 82; iv. 70, &c. Communications from correspondents of 'N. & Q.' with further references to works and views, are given in 4th S. iv. 217, 284, 325; vi. 233, 312.

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

A ground plan will be found in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, vol. ii. (Old Series), 1863, p. 91. There is also a plan of some of the apartments in vol. iv., 1869, p. 70, with "Notes of Recent Excavations at Hadleigh Castle." I. C. Gould.

Loughton.

Visiting Cards (8th S. vi. 67, 116, 196).—These seem to have come into use about the middle of the last century. I may refer Mr. Marcus Brand to an interesting article, by M. John Grand-Carteret, in *Le Livre et l'Image* for January, 1894 (tome iii. p. 38), entitled 'Cartes de Visite Ornées,' and the supplementary remarks by M. Fernard Engerand, 'Sur l'Origine de la Carte de Visite.' Originally, a visitor who found a lady "not at

home," left his name on the back of a card, which was very frequently a playing-card. In a satire of 1741 on 'Les Inconvénients du Jour de l'An,' the writer, referring to this usage, says :—

> Sur le dos d'une carte on fait sa signature
> Pour rendre sa visite au dos la serrure.

Some years ago a contributor to *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et des Curieux* (the French 'N. & Q.') recorded that he found some twenty visiting cards in the interstice between the frame and glass of an old mirror, where, as in our own day, they would appear to have been stuck. They all belonged to people who were known to have lived in the eighteenth century, and were for the most part pieces of playing-cards, on the backs of some of which the names were written, and on those of others rudely engraved by an amateur.

By the end of the last century visiting cards seem to have come into general use. I have in my possession some belonging to Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph. The card is coarse and thick, and the name is engraved in large italic letters. According to M. Grand-Carteret, who gives some specimens by Robida and other artists in his article, a fashion of having ornamented cards seems to be springing up. As the writer says : "Puisse bientôt l'horrible carton blanc disparaître et se trouver remplacé soit par des compositions individuelles, soit par des ornements dans un style quelconque." Should this fashion show a tendency to spread, we may expect our philatelists and exlibrists to be rivalled by another fraternity, the collectors of artistic visiting cards and those which bear the names of distinguished men and women.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

TUSCULUM UNIVERSITY (8th S. vi. 209).—This university, better known as Greeneville and Tusculum College, is the result of the fusion of Greeneville and Tusculum Colleges. Greeneville College was founded in 1793, by the Rev. Hezekiah Balch, D.D., a graduate of Princeton College, N.J., who went to Greene County, Tennessee, in 1780, and became permanently settled as pastor of Mount Bethel Church in 1783. Tusculum College is the outgrowth of Tusculum Academy. In 1818 the Rev. Samuel Doak, D.D., the founder of Washington College, resigning the presidency of that institution, went to Tusculum, Greene County, where he opened a private school, to which he gave the name of Tusculum Academy. In 1842 a Board of Trustees of Tusculum Academy was incorporated, with all the powers usually granted to colleges, and two years later the name Tusculum Academy was changed by the Legislature to Tusculum College. In 1868 the two institutions, Greeneville College and Tusculum College, were united and incorporated under the title of "The President and Board of Trustees of Greeneville and Tusculum College." The Rev. William S. Doak, D.D., was chosen as president and the university became located at Tusculum. Prof. Doak died May 23, 1882, and the following year the Rev. Prof. Jere Moore, D.D., was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death, a position of usefulness he still creditably maintains. Tusculum, where the college is situated, is four miles east of Greeneville and one mile south of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railway. The situation is delightful, scenery beautiful, climate healthful, air pure, and water pure. It is in the valley of East Tennessee, 1,500 feet above sea level, while to the south-east, near at hand and in full view, the Alleghany mountains rise to a height of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Twenty-seven gentlemen comprise the Board of Trustees, the President of the University acting as chairman. The classical course, leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., covers a period of four years, and at the present time there are two hundred and sixteen students undergoing training. As regards a list of the British graduates, my knowledge is very limited. Among those who have had conferred upon them honorary degrees, I may mention William Cox Bennett, the poet, who received the degree of LL.D. in 1869; Rev. J. Murdoch Pollock, M.A., Ph.D. (Giessen), Rector of Calton, York (LL.D. 1864); James Alfred Langford, F.R.H.S., author of 'The History of Staffordshire and Warwickshire' (LL.D., 1868); Alderman John Robinson, of Dewsbury, author of several volumes of verse (LL.D., 1868); the Rev. J. W. Kaye, M.A., one of our notable Yorkshire poets, Rector of Derrybrusk (LL.D., 1890); the Rev. Henry Ross, LL.D., F.C.S., late Rector of Halton (D.D., 1891); the Rev. Alfred H. Rix, late Congregational Minister, but now Curate of St. Mary's, Harrogate (LL.D., 1889); Samuel Jacob, M.A., Ph.D., Principal of the Cathedral Choir School, Ripon (LL.D., 1894); and myself (LL.D., 1888). There are, I think, two or three other honorary *alumni*, but for the moment these names escape my memory.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Winder House, Bradford.

P.S.—An interesting fact occurs in connexion with Dr. Robinson's diploma. In addition to it bearing the signature of the faculty, it is also signed by the then President of the United States.

A reference to 'N. & Q.,' 6th S. xii. 477, will probably lead MR. REYNOLDS to the conclusion that the University of Tusculum has no strong claim on consideration.

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

"SIDE VIEW" SUPPER (9th S. vi. 187).—I am not able to answer MR. BIERLEY's query, being unfamiliar with the phrase; but I can give an ex-

planation which will perhaps be interesting to your readers. A sheep's or lamb's head, to be cooked, must be split in twain from crown to muzzle. Hence, when it is served up, the guests gazing on the separate halves are presented with side views of "Jemmy"; whereupon some lively member of the party makes fun by observing that it is a "dish of side views." F. ADAMS.

14, Eastlake Road, Camberwell, S.E.

"HORKEYS" (8th S. vi. 84, 174).—I am aware of what Brand says of kern or corn babies and so on, also of what Strutt quotes from Hentzner's 'Itinerary' in Latin, 1598. This foreigner says he saw a richly dressed image, perhaps Ceres, carried with the last load of corn near Windsor. But this is far from identifying *horkey* with the "evil spirit of the harvest," burnt to ensure good fortune. Has anybody ever come across any record or tradition of a horkey figure in connexion with East Anglian harvest homes? Robert Bloomfield says:

> Home came the jovial *horkey load*,
> Last of the whole year's crop;
> And Grace amongst the green boughs rode
> Right plump upon the top.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

It seems to me that *hawkey* and *hockey* are merely mispronunciations of the word *horkey*. Some people call party, *pawty*, and chariot, *chawiot*. I was not aware, until the mention at the last reference, that sometimes dolls or figures were made to do duty as harvest queens, though now it seems to be exceedingly probable, and to date from very early times. Bloomfield, in his ballad the 'Horkey'—a rich mine of provincial and archaic words—mentions a young woman as riding on the last harvest load:—

> Home came the jovial horkey load,
> Last of the whole year's crop;
> And Grace among the green boughs rode
> Right plump upon the top.
>
> This way and that the waggon reeled,
> And never queen rode higher;
> Her cheeks were coloured in the field
> And ours before the fire.

Though only the poetry of humble life, yet much of the ballad is pretty and natural.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

EARL OF CORNWALL (8th S. v. 68, 273, 519).—Many thanks to DR. DRAKE for his identifying Will FitzRichard. Turold of Pontaudemar, son of Torf, son of Bernard, had for wife Wevia, sister of wife of Richard I., Duke of Normandy. Their eldest son, Humphrey, was head of the de Bellemonts, Earls of Leicester. Collins gives three other sons, Herbert, Gilbert, and Richard. It is very probable that Richard, father of William, was one of these—another, perhaps, Gilbert, son of Turold, who held several manors in Gloucestershire at Domesday. This Turold is more often written Turolf. T. W.

Aston Clinton.

FOLK-LORE (8th S. v. 446).—*Cf.* the following:

"A huge flapping 'John Crow' vulture rose up from the side of the path, and lazily descended again a few feet further away. He had found some hidden carrion. Aunt Maria's eyes followed him. 'You know de story ob de John Crow, Angie? Well, it is a fact dat dere is a king 'mongst de John Crows. He perfect in ebbery way, and pure white, an' all de oder John Crows dey hab to serve him well. If a cow or oder beast die, no one ob dem birds dare to touch it or taste one bit 'til de king he come down. Den de king he fly up an' sit on de head ob de dead beast, and all de oder John Crows sit round hungry, but nebber say word until de king ask, "What killed dis?" And den dey all say togeder, "Fat killed him, Massa." Den de king he pick out de eyes ob de dead beast—dey de best part—an' he fly 'way and leab all de rest for de oder hungry John Crows. Dat is a fact, an' although I nebber 'xactly hyar de king speak, I see him once, an' he was a berry big crow and perfectly white, not a brown fedder on him anywhere.'"—'A Study in Colour' ("Pseudonym Library"), p. 108.

C. C. B.

A HANDFUL OF QUEER ETYMOLOGIES (8th S. vi. 204).—PROF. SKEAT'S 'Handful of Queer Etymologies' reminds me of a notion that has often passed through my mind, that a glossary of false derivations would be a most instructive and amusing book. I do not think there is any one who could do the work so well as the Professor himself, if he would but find time and patience for what would, after all, be an uncongenial labour. A list such as I propose should contain the guesses and blunders regarding place-names as well as those which relate to words proper. In this direction there is to be found much startling folly. Buckle's 'History of Civilization' contains several examples which ought not to be forgotten. I have not the book on my shelves, so cannot give the reference.

I can furnish a few of these things. There is a little village on the eastern side of the Trent, nearly opposite the Keadby railway station, the name of which is Gunness, though during this century it has been frequently spelt "Gunhouse." A person by no means uneducated once told my father that it was so called because during one of the Danish invasions these marauders lodged their guns there. Godfrey Higgins in his 'Celtic Druids' suggests that Brimham Rocks, near Ripon, are akin to "Bethrimmon" (p. 169). The late Edmund Waterton, in his 'Pietas Mariana' (145, second paging), quotes William of Malmesbury for the statement that Tewkesbury is "Theotokos-beria," the town of the Mother of God. He refers to the Rolls edition of the 'De Gest. Pontificum' (lib. iv. p. 294). Guildford, we are told, has its name from Sir Galaad (Southey, 'Commonplace Book,' i. 283). There are two competing derivations for the name of the River Humber. Some authorities aver that

it has its designation from the humming noise of its waters; others that it was so called because a king of the Huns was drowned in its muddy waters. Twenty years or so ago this latter derivation was taught in one of the best ladies' schools in Edinburgh. I knew a young girl who was being educated there who was visited with severe rebuke because she had the courage to call this egregious folly in question. Mr. H. Morse Stephens, in his 'Portugal,' reports that Lisbon was supposed to take its name from Ulysses (p. 51). I need not, I trust, say that this accomplished writer does not accept the nonsense which he chronicles. The late T. A. Trollope, in his 'Summer in Brittany' (ii. 359), says that some of the Breton chroniclers assert that Paris is "Par-Is"—that is, the equal of Is, a submerged city on the Breton coast.

False derivations are of two classes. Some are the guesses of ignorant persons who have no knowledge whatever of the very intricate subject on which they desire to seem learned; others are the result of what the Germans call *Volksetymologie*, a purely imaginary process, but one in which there is no trace of fraud or of ignorance parading in the garments of scholarship; both forms of error require destroying so far as is possible, but folk-etymology deserves tender treatment, while we shall hardly find language too strong for branding the other.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

BURIAL BY TORCHLIGHT (8th S. iii. 226, 338, 455; iv. 97, 273; v. 254, 436).—On or about Aug. 29, 1848, in company with my friend the late Alfred Vernon, of Basingstoke, and subsequently of Chumberd, Wynard, East India, I was passing down a narrow street leading from East Cheap to Billingsgate, and at the window of a small primitive-looking undertaker's shop saw, framed and glazed, a sheet of discoloured note-paper, which read as follows:—

"Mrs. Portallis.

"Mad^m,—You are desired to accompany the Corps of Mr Henry Thompson in Bartletts Buildings, to the parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish Street, on Wednesday the 1st of March, 1725, at 6 of the Clock in the evening precisely, the Corps to be moving by eight."

See also 'N. & Q.,' 5th S. vii. 246, 392, 438; viii. 258; xi. 349, 474; xii. 37, 215.

JAMES HARGRAVE HARRISON.

BOATS (8th S. v. 387, 516).—In the *Manchester Weekly Times* of Friday, April 6 last, there was the annexed:—

"The excavators employed by Mr. John Jackson, the contractor for the Manchester Ship Canal, while digging out the western approach to the new lock at Lower Walton on Thursday week, came across what seemed to be the trunk of a tree, but which on excavating about it further proved to be an ancient British 'dug-out.' It is of oak, hollowed out by some sharp instrument, the marks of which are still apparent. It is 12 ft. long, 2 ft. 4 in. wide at the bow, 2 ft. 8 in. wide at the centre, and 2 ft. 11 in. at the stern. The depth is 12 in. at the centre inside. Generally, the thickness of wood is about 3 in., but with great art two 'stiffeners' have been left in, dividing the bottom of the boat into three parts. The thickness of these 'stiffeners' is about 7 inches. There are two knot holes, where branches have projected from the trunk of the tree, but these were beautifully plugged with wood. In the stern is a seat, and behind the seat a slightly raised, flat, and well-curved waling; both seat and waling being fitted together and fastened by the same plugs at each end. The fastenings are mostly oak plugs, but one rivet was found of either very soft iron or very hard silver. There are no rowlocks or rudder. She was lying bottom upwards, with stern lying N.N.E., on the Arpley meadows, 60 feet from the present river course, and 18 feet below the surface. Below her was a bed of fine sand, which lays 5 feet above the boulder clay. Above a layer of black silt. She is a very light and fleet looking skiff, and in the light of the material and method of her making she is of beautiful proportions."

In an article entitled 'Barton Weir and Corn Mill on the River Irwell,' in *Manchester Faces and Places*, May 11, 1891, the following extract is given:—

"There have been some 'finds' during the excavation on this section. Among them was an ancient canoe dug out 25 ft. from the surface. It is described as having been hewn, perhaps with the assistance of fire, out of a single trunk of oak. It is destitute of all keel, and is of the most primitive description. It has been presented to the museum at Owens College. An old well has been found on Sticken's Island. It is walled round and is almost filled up with sand, through which a good supply of pure water is constantly forcing its way. This water is found to be of a higher temperature than ordinary, which Professor Boyd Dawkins, who has examined it, thinks must be on account of the probable great depth from which the water springs."

In the Manchester Museum, Owens College, I have sometimes seen this canoe, under which there is a hollowed log, whilst passing by the building. The following are the inscriptions on tablets affixed to each of them:—"Dug-out Canoe from the Manchester Ship Canal." "Hollowed Log from the Manchester Ship Canal."

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.

30, Rusholme Grove, Rusholme, Manchester.

Allow me to refer your correspondent to an excellent article "Ships," by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, in the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' in which this subject is exhaustively treated. It is, however, far from easy to understand how the very long oars in an ancient trireme or quinquereme were pulled, as some of them are said to have been thirty-eight cubits in length. The following amusing lines by a Cambridge poet, Mr. R. H. Foster, describing the woes of the Athenian triremists, and their instructor or coach, may prove of interest:—

Just imagine a crew of a hundred or two,
Shoved three deep in a kind of a barge,
Like a cargo of kegs, with no room for their legs,
And oars inconveniently large.
Quoth he "πάντες πρόσω," and they try to do so.
At the sight the poor coach's brains addle;

So muttering "ἄμει" he shouts out "στρόμει,"
And whatever the Greek is for "paddle."
Now do look alive number ninety and five,
You are "sugaring," work seems to bore you;
You are late, you are late, number twenty and eight,
Keep your eyes on the man that 's before you.

In Froissart's 'Chronicles,' 2 vols. 4to., 1839, are several illustrations of ships of the fourteenth century which seem to have been propelled by sails, and all of them have a foretop on the mast, manned by archers, and a long pennon or streamer flying. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BRAYING OF ASSES (8th S. vi. 126).—There is a variant to the couplet given at above reference:

When the ass begins to bray
Be sure you will have rain that day.

In Lancashire we are told

When the donkey sounds his horn,
It is time to house your corn.

Inwards, in his 'Weather Lore,' also says—

"If asses hang their ears downward and forward; and rub against walls, rain is approaching. If asses bray more frequently than usual, it foreshows rain."

The donkey's bray has also been treated on in 'N. & Q.' 5th S. ii. 287, 454; iii. 38.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The braying of asses in Derbyshire is considered to be a sign of wind and rain, singly or together, and the lines used by MR. TERRY are occasionally repeated when the donkey's voice is heard. In some of the places where the stockinger works at the hand-loom, or hand-frame, the remark on hearing the braying is, "Another stockiner dead."

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"HOODLUM" (8th S. iv. 17, 157, 274, 337).—I have lived in San Francisco nearly thirty-four years. The first time I heard this word was in October, 1867. The gentleman who then used it told me on my inquiring its meaning, "A gang of young rowdies in 'Tar Flat' (a low section of the city) had as their leader a man named Hood. They were a terror to all the well-disposed people of that quarter. A number of the gang had antagonized an old Irishwoman, who in resenting their 'horse-play' indignantly called them 'a blackguard lot of dhirty Hoodlums.'" The word "stuck," and since then has been naturalized through the medium of the newspapers into the vocabulary in every state of our Union. MR. MALONE'S version of the origin of this word is all wrong. It has been disproved several times by well-informed writers in the local newspapers of San Francisco.

EDWARD MCGRATH.

San Francisco, Cal.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT CHURCHING OF WOMEN (8th S. v. 385; vi. 11).—In Bishop Cosins's works (vol. v. p. 500, "Anglo-Catholic Library," ed. 1855) I find the following passage:—

"The woman that cometh to give her thanks must offer the accustomed offerings, &c. In the second of King Edward this rubric was, 'The woman shall offer the Chrism which was put upon the child at his baptism according as has been accustomed.' Against which Bucer excepted and therefore was it altered, 5 Edw., though to this day they generally observe that custom in the north parts of this kingdom."

J. H. W.

BIGG AT DOVER (8th S. vi. 187).—Henry VIII., in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, granted to Richard Toke, gent., by commission, for the term of his natural life, the post of Captain of Sandown Castle. Thomas Boys was appointed Captain of Deal, with the like privileges, and Thomas Alleyn Captain of Walmer Castle for life. The castle at Sandgate, built at the same date, 1539/40, would of course also have a captain, but his name has not yet been brought to light. May not a little research lead to the above Thomas Bigg being assigned the post? R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

THE MANSION HOUSE (8th S. vi. 141).—It seems plain from CANON VENABLES's history that the fashionable attention to Vitruvius led to great blunders in designing this building. An open central court does prevent the smell of cooking invading upper rooms; but in London it always eventually gets roofed. Those of club-houses, and even of the London and Antwerp Exchanges, have been covered, and the latter, once an architectural gem, was burnt down in consequence. But Dance's great blunder in the Mansion House was finishing the two great rooms with two identical garret-like clearstories. The proper way to roof them was to divide each, by two transverse arches, into three nearly square compartments, and to cover each of these by pendentives and a domed cupola, the central one higher and perhaps larger than the others. The ball-room clearstory cannot have been left till 1842, or even 1839, when I remember the outside as low as at present.

E. L. G.

ARCHBISHOP THOMAS VALOIS, OF CASHEL (8th S. vi. 249).—He was the Roman, not the Anglican archbishop. The latter in 1654 was Archibald Hamilton, who died 1659 (see Cotton's 'Fasti'). PALAMEDES doubtless knows that at the Reformation in Ireland the Roman succession of bishops was preserved, as it is still, with one or two trifling alterations, under the ancient see names. Thus at present there is both a Roman and an Anglican bishop in each diocese, whereas in England and Scotland they differ. C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

'THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER' (8th S. vi. 249).—This book consists of twelve volumes (1862–

1868); also the continuation, being 'The Student and Intellectual Observer,' five volumes, 1868-71—seventeen volumes in all. The subject-matter is a review of natural history, microscopical research, and recreative science, containing articles by Shirley Hibberd, F.R.H.S., T. Spencer Cobbold, M.D., Gosse, Slack, Noel Humphreys, Pritchard, A. S. Herschel, and other eminent scientific men. Then there are three volumes of the 'Observer' with 'Recreative Science'—together twenty volumes. This is to be got, and about 6*l.* would be the price. Groombridge was the publisher. ALFRED J. KING.

Clapham, S.W.

HOGARTH ENGRAVING (8th S. vi. 169).—Although there is a little difficulty about the date of "the day after Mr. Hogarth advertised the delivery of his prints," as mentioned in the letter cited by MR. W. SYKES, there can hardly be any doubt that Mr. Dodwell, the writer of that letter, referred to 'The March to Finchley,' as engraved by Luke Sullivan, and published December 30, 1750, as being at the disposal of his friend and correspondent. This print measures 21¼ in. by 16½ in., which is "much about the size of his [Hogarth's] former [print by Hogarth and Grignion] of Mr. Garrick." The latter, which was published in 1746, measures 20 in. by 15¼ in. No other Hogarth engraving the date of which approximates 1750 is of anything like 21¼ in. by 16½ in. Mr. Dodwell probably dated his letter 1750 by a mistake which was natural so soon as the eighth day of 1751. Of course the alteration of the style did not take effect in England till September 3, 1752.

F. G. S.

RHYMING SLANG (8th S. vi. 202).—In reply to the query of your correspondent, there is an excellent poem in this jargon, better than that he quotes, in the collected works of Mr. George R. Sims. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"MENDING OR ENDING" (8th S. v. 486; vi. 11).—For lack of a concordance I cannot at present ascertain if Shakespeare uses "mend or end" in any of his pieces; but evidence of his familiarity with the "little jingle" occurs in 'Troilus and Cressida' (I. ii. 84), where he makes Pandarus say: "Time must friend or end." F. ADAMS.

14, Eastlake Road, Camberwell, S.E.

LORD LYNEDOCH AND MRS. GRAHAM (8th S. vi. 225).—The following, from 'Perthshire in Bygone Days,' by the late P. R. Drummond, may help MR. PICKFORD to the information he wants:—

"His [Lord Lynedoch's] portrait had been three times painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and three times engraved. Perthshire may well be proud of the portrait in the County Hall (of Perth). Few such masterpieces are to be found in provincial towns."

There are two chapters in the book on the hero of Barossa, containing personal recollections of him and his charming lady. L. J. D.

On the authority of the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' the portrait of Lord Lynedoch by Sir Thomas Lawrence is in the possession of the Senior United Service Club. The 'Dictionary' also states that the general was born on Oct. 19, 1748 (not 1749/50), and died on Dec. 18, 1843, at the age of ninety-five (not ninety-four). A. C. W.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (8th S. vi. 127).—Benedict Arnold's second wife was Margaret Shippen, daughter of Edward Shippen, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

S. C. H.

THOMAS MENLOVE (8th S. vi. 148).—At Wem, in Shropshire, not many miles from Whitchurch, I am told there are several people of that name, and to my own knowledge there was a draper in the High Street with the same patronymic a few years ago. He was churchwarden of Wem.

GEORGE H. BIRCH, F.S.A.

[The name Menlove existed thirty years ago in the West Riding, but was an importation.]

GREENCASTLE, IRELAND (8th S. vi. 228).—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is even at the present day called *Caislen-Nua* (New Castle) in Irish by the natives. It was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard de Burgo) to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots. This castle is shown in Mercator's 'Map of Ireland,' 1629, under the name of New Castle. The 'Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise' agree in placing its erection in the year 1305. In 1332, Walter, son of Sir Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by the Dun Earle (Earl of Ulster) and brought to the New Castle of Inishowen. He died of hunger in the prison of the castle, which was the chief cause of the murder of the earl on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert FitzRichard Mandeville and others. The magnificent ruins of the castle, still remaining, show that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland, and in every respect worthy of the princely earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation. See 'Annals of Ireland,' by the Four Masters. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"VOLURY": "PARAGONE" (8th S. vi. 147).—I doubt if *volury* is correct. It may be an error for *velury*, adj. formed from *velure*. *Velure* was a kind of velvet or velveteen, from Fr. *velours*, velvet.

I imagine that *paragone* is the same as *barracon*, explained by Phillips as "a sort of coarse camlet." If so, it is fully explained in the 'New Eng. Dict.,'

s.v. "Barracan," also spelt *barragan*. Cotgrave has: "*Baragant*, Dutch Grogeran [grogram], or Valentien Grogeran." From Pers. *barak*, a garment of camel's hair. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Volarium and *volerium*, a garden, are in Du Cange's 'Glossarium' as thirteenth century words. MRS. ROUNDELL says that the apartment called the Volury Room looked into the garden; possibly, therefore, *volury* may be a corrupt Anglicized form of one of the above words. *Volary* (Fr. *volière*) seems to have been formerly in use with the meaning of aviary, and a room in which a collection of birds was kept might have been called a volary room; but then your correspondent's word is *volury*. Is there no mistake?

Paragone, I presume, meant about the same as "paragon of Venice," the name given at Smyrna to certain beautiful silk fabrics (see the 'Complément du Dictionnaire de l'Acad. Fr.,' or Larousse's 'Dict. Univ.'). F. ADAMS.

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Paragon is a richly embroidered cloth imported from the East, principally Turkey. See 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. v. 267, 437.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

Volury is a word which is not easy to explain. If the spelling were *volary* or *volery*, it would be simply the "bird-room," the "aviary."

ED. MARSHALL.

OLD LONDON STREET TABLETS (8th S. v. 1, 41, 174, 316, 449; vi. 94).—Tomlins, 'Perambulation of Islington,' p. 192 note, when speaking of the old watch-house at the southern angle of the Green, says that "a stone now placed in the stone floor of the back kitchen of No. 6, Lower Terrace, has the following inscription, viz.: 'This Watch-house, Cage, and Stocks were built in 1769.'" Can any one say if this inscription still exists?

MR. PHILIP NORMAN, in his paper at the second reference, says that in the Guildhall Museum there is a stone with "$_{N}^{}R_{J}$ Ruffords Buildings 1688," said to be from Upper Street, Islington. This is probably one of the tablets mentioned by Tomlins in the following quotation (p. 193):—

"In the Upper Street.....opposite Rufford's Buildings there existed, previous to 1812, a large wood-framed mansion, dated in front 1688; and from the accompanying initials of $_{N.}^{}R._{E.}$ appear[ed] to have been built by Captain Nicholas Rufford. On this spot there is said to have stood an old mansion, which Mr. Ellis conjectures to have been the residence of the Fowler family before they inhabited the House in Cross Street. [See 'Campagna of London,' 1793, p. 95]. There is a 'Rufford's Buildings' on the east side of the High Street, close by the turnpike, bearing date 1685, and also inscribed RUFFORD'S BUILDINIS (*sic*). Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 256."*

* In this passage I have amalgamated Tomlins's text and note on the subject.

Hedge Row was, as MR. HARRY HEMS points out, the old name of High Street, and it will be found in the parish survey of 1735, of which Tomlins gives a copy. Upper Street existed at that date, and will also be found on the map, but at that time the designation only applied to the more northern portion of the High Road towards Holloway. It swallowed up Hedge Row subsequently.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

CURIOUS APPLICATION OF THE WORD "AGAINST" (8th S. v. 469, 518; vi. 214).—It occurs to me that I may have put the cart before the horse in my note at the last reference. This is one of the misfortunes of poverty, the not being able to afford a copy of the 'N. E. D.' "By" is still in common use in the Midland Counties in the sense of "of" or "concerning." One of the most familiar phrases of my boyhood was the question, "What by that?" meaning "What of that?" C. C. B.

DEADLOCK (8th S. vi. 226).—It is difficult to understand why Wilkie Collins should, in 1860, have made Mr. Gilmore talk of a *deadlock* as detestable slang, while Sheridan, in 1779, made Puff, who was not addicted to slang, use the word in the most natural manner. What is the objection to it? If it shows no immediate connexion with the piece of mechanism of the same name, may it not stand on its own merits, *lock* in its sense of "a state of being fixed or immovable," *dead* as expressing intensitiveness or corroborating the immobility. KILLIGREW.

To fully understand the meaning of the phrase, it may be as well to add to Dr. Brewer's definition that it is a door lock, and that the door can only be secured or opened by means of the key. Other door locks can be opened by means of the handle operating on a spring bolt. Passing through the rooms of a house, you at length come to a door which bars your progress, and without the key you are at a stand, or deadlock, because it has what in the trade is called a dead lock. Formerly, when doors did not fit so closely, or for great security, the tail of the bolt was so made that by a second turn of the key it was "thrown" out much further. This is called "twice dead." Mr. Gilmore could not proceed any further; there was no key to the situation. G. H. THOMPSON.

Alnwick.

This word is certainly more than half a century old, but it is not to be found in Latham's 'Johnson,' the only English dictionary which I can consult at the present time. The word is in Sheridan's 'Critic':—

"*Puff.* I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is afraid to let go first."—Act III. scene i.

Properly the word should be divided into two.

E. YARDLEY.

ISLAND OF BARBADOS (8th S. vi. 26, 173).—I do not know whether Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's edition of T. Randolph's 'Poetical and Dramatic Works,' 1875, is to be relied upon in the matter of Randolph's spelling, but in 'H·y for Honesty' (p. 424) I find :—

Penia. O, for the *Barbadoes!* I have no place left for my entertainment.

In 'Merry Drolleries,' 1661–70–91, edited by the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, 1875, at p. 341, are the lines :—

His jests he flings at States, or at Kings,
Or at Playe, or at Bays, or at shadows,
Thinks a Verse serves as well as a Circle or Cell,
Till he rimes himself to the *Barbadows.*

Notice the rhyme with "shadows," which seems to indicate the then pronunciation of Barbados.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

My uncle, the late Bishop Parry, told me that the above spelling was right, and Barbadoes quite wrong; the name meaning "the Bearded Isles." Bishop Coleridge, his predecessor in the see of Barbados, and his successors also, as I happen to know, have always followed the same spelling. E. WALFORD, M.A.

Ventnor.

JAMAICA PEDIGREES (8th S. vi. 248).—For the information of M. C. OWEN I mention that the late Mr. Downing Bruce, who died a district judge in Jamaica and was a born genealogist, made a searching investigation into the pedigrees of Jamaica whilst he was in the colony, and expressed an opinion which did not meet with much approbation from the residents. His representatives would probably have the notes which he made. H. F. GIBBONS.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XL. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE three most important lives in the new volume of the 'Dictionary' are those of Newton, Nelson, and Newman, none of which has been taken by the editor or his predecessor. As a sailor, Nelson comes under the charge of Prof. Laughton, who writes a brilliant and faithful account of the great naval hero. So much popularity has been enjoyed by Southey's delightful but untrustworthy biography, that the wildest stories concerning Nelson find currency. While admitting the value of this life as a work of art, Prof. Laughton denies its original value. It is, he says, a condensation of Clarke and M'Arthur's ponderous work, "dressed to catch the public taste, and flavoured with a very careless hand from the worthless pages of Harrison" and other not much more trustworthy writers. In substituting in an accessible work fact for fiction, Prof. Laughton is rendering a service to the student, and, of course, enhancing the value of the great dictionary of which he is a mainstay. His life of Admiral Sir Charles Napier is also interesting and valuable, casting light upon the unpopularity from which, for a time, at least, Napier suffered. In putting into the hands of Mr. W. S. Lilly the life of Cardinal Newman the editor has secured sympathetic treatment. A task of extreme difficulty is discharged with "cautious and instructed skill" by the writer. The whole subject bristles with controversy and offence, and though things are now calmer than they were, it is impossible that any life should satisfy all parties. Newman's share in the Tractarian movement is carefully traced, his dispute with Kingsley is given in fairly guarded language, and the account of the processes that drove him into the Church of Rome is temperate and satisfactory. A bibliography of Newman, advanced as complete, adds greatly to the value of the biography. Mr. Glazebrook, F.R.S., deals with Newton, who is treated, naturally, from the scientific standpoint. An estimate of Newton's genius Mr. Glazebrook holds to be impossible. Such errors as Newton displayed are, holds De Morgan, "to be traced to a disposition which seems to have been born with him"—an opinion which the latest biographer does not oppugn. Mr. Glazebrook's life has permanent value and importance. The editor is perhaps best represented in the lives of Thomas Nabbes, poet and dramatist—of whom more particulars are drawn together than we knew to be accessible—and Thomas Nash. Mr. Lee would raise Nabbes above the position of fifth-rate, assigned him in Cibber's 'Lives of the Poets,' and confirms the opinion of Langbaine, who classes him as third-rate. He regards his masques as the chief claim to consideration, and speaks of his touch as usually light and his machinery ingenious. The stormy career of Nash is depicted in incomparable style, and a capital account of the Martin Marprelate controversy is supplied. Nash had, Mr. Lee thinks, a unique place in Elizabethan literature, due principally to the eminently caustic character of his humour. Far too long for quotation is Mr. Lee's estimate, but we commend it to the perusal of students of Elizabethan literature as masterly in insight and sanity, the latter a far from common gift. Mr. Leslie Stephen is not largely represented. He sends, however, a life of Robert Nelson, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and one of Bishop Newton, the editor of Milton. Marchamont Needham finds a thoroughly competent biographer in Mr. C. H. Firth. One is a little surprised to find Dr. Norman Moore, who as a rule deals with physicians, writing concerning Irish kings. The late Dr. Greenhill appears among the contributors. Space fails us to deals with the valuable contributions sent by Mr. Russell Barker, Mr. Rigg, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Tedder, Mr. Bayne, and other known contributors. The whole volume maintains the fine standard of utility it has long reached.

AMONG the innumerable visitors who flock annually to Paris, how many regard it as the scene for an antiquarian ramble? Not one in a thousand, probably. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Fortnightly*, dwells, however, upon the attraction to the antiquary offered by spots or buildings such as the Hotel Carnavalet, the Conciergerie, the church of St. Julien le Pauvre, and the like. We are not personally disposed to place Paris high up in a land that can boast places such as Loches, Avignon, Rouen, Aigues-Mortes, Nimes, and Carcassone. Mr. Harrison looks forward, however, to the day when "Paris may face the twentieth century with the proud consciousness not only of being the most brilliant and pleasant of cities, but also that she bears on her the record of twenty memorable centuries of the past." The unconquerable lust of mankind for blood and the manufacture of "arms of precision" are placing South Africa in the same position as America, and rapidly exterminating great game. Here is a subject on which Mr. H. A. Bryden writes eloquently. General Sir Evelyn Wood sends a paper of deepest interest on the Crimea

in 1854 and 1894. His war pictures are singularly bright. Mr. Wm. Graham supplies further striking 'Sidelights on the Second Empire.' Dr. Oliver here deals with 'Our Workmen's Diet and Wages,' and Mr. Frederick Carrel also contributes 'In Syria.'—In the *Nineteenth Century*, under the title of 'The Alleged Sojourn of Christ in India,' Prof. Max Müller deals very trenchantly with the pretended discoveries of Nicolas Notovitch, who, indeed, to perpetrate a barbarous pun, seems to be Not a wizard. In the polished irony with which he treats the 'Vie inconnue de Jésus-Christ' the professor includes Mr. Sinnet and Madame Blavatsky. We will not deal with any of the alleged discoveries in Thibet, but will commend the article as racy reading. Not very encouraging to collectors in general is Sir Charles Robinson in his paper on 'English Art Connoisseurship [what an uncomfortable word!] and Collecting.' There is, however, small consolation for the class. It seems, indeed, as if the wisest men, from the financial standpoint, have been those who employed the best artists of their day. Sir Herbert Maxwell gives, under the title of 'A Scottish Vendetta,' a striking picture of Scottish lawlessness and ferocity. Mr. Edmund Mitchell has something to say in favour of 'The Chinaman Abroad.' Asking whether Omar destroyed the Alexandrian Library, Mr. R. Vasudeva Rau answers his own question in the negative. M. de Blowitz describes 'A Trip to Bosnia Herzegovina,' and Prof. Wallace supplies a not too practical 'Suggestion to Sabbath-Keepers.' The Countess of Galway writes on 'Wagner at Bayreuth,' and Mrs. Chapman has a 'Dialogue on Dress.'—The *New Review* depicts with some vividness the *petites misères* of the three days spent in the autumn in country houses. Mr. W. S. Lilly, under the heading, 'Christianity and Communism,' shows how far the Roman Church is in tune with socialistic aspiration. No. vi. of 'Secrets from the Court of Spain' is given, and is not less indiscreet and startling than previous instalments. 'Women in the Colonies' maintains that colonial women lead freer and more open lives than London women, and asserts that "the vanity of the average London drawing-room is enormous, its real ignorance so vivid that it is pungent." 'The Coming Book Season,' consisting of two papers by Mr. George Saintsbury and Mr. Arthur Waugh, is a new feature. Sir Edward Grey writes on 'Dry Fly Fishing.'—The *Century* opens with 'The Real Edwin Booth,' as revealed in letters to his daughter, by whom the article is compiled, and to his friend. Some features of an interesting and somewhat sad individuality are shown, and the letters have, the editor of them holds, an important autobiographical interest. 'The Eternal Gullible' deals with the mysteries (!) of hypnotism. 'Commercial Bookbinding,' by Mr. Brander Matthews, reproduces some modern designs, with many of which the reader will probably be familiar. These are mostly American. The account of Poe which has long progressed through the pages of the *Century* is continued. In spite of its detestable spelling, 'Folk-speech in America' will be of interest to our readers. 'Across Asia on a Bicycle' is continued, as are the 'Recollections' of Mr. Aubrey de Vere.—The frontispiece to *Scribner's* consists of an engraving of Tanoux's marvellous 'Three Waifs in an Almshouse.' 'Tarahumari Dances and Plant Worship' has unending interest to anthropologists and folk-lorists. Mr. Prout's 'Railroad Travel in England and America' has many excellent illustrations, drawn principally from this country. 'Lenox' depicts agreeably a place of American resort. 'In the Hospital' is also illustrated.—'Matchmaking Customs in Ulster,' contributed to the *English Illustrated*, has a certain value and interest. Col. Howard Vincent gives a good account of 'The Measurement of Criminals.' The magazine, which is capitally illustrated, has a very pretty coloured frontispiece.—To *Macmillan's* Mr. C. H. Firth sends a really remarkable paper on 'Cromwell's Views on Sport.' Apart from its interest, this has genuine historical value. Mr. Saintsbury sends part iii. of his important account of 'The Historical Novel,' and Mrs. Ritchie part xi. of her 'Chapters from some Unwritten Memoirs.'—Mr. Schütz Wilson writes, in the *Gentleman's*, on 'Carlyle and Taine on the French Revolution,' showing the conflict between the views of these two eminent writers, and Mr. G. L. Apperson deals with 'Ecclesiastical Pamphlet Wars.'—*Temple Bar* has some pleasant gossiping 'Personal Recollections of the Master of Balliol.' 'With the Islanders of Ushant' is pleasantly descriptive. 'Impressions of Rajputana' has genuine interest.—Sir Edwin Arnold translates for *Longman's* 'Roses from the Gulistan of Sadi.' Some of his renderings are very happy. Mrs. Lecky deals with 'The Roman Journal of Gregorovius.' Mr. Lang, in 'At the Sign of the Ship,' remains amusing, and Mrs. Walford's delightful 'Matchmaker' is finished.—The *Cornhill* has papers on 'The New Woman,' 'The Humours of Heraldry,' and 'The Country Sunday.'—Lighter literature is well represented in *Belgravia* and the *Idler*.

CASSELL'S *Gazetteer*, Part XIII., "Coole" to "Crieff," has a good view of the cathedral, Cork, and other smaller illustrations.—The *Storehouse of Popular Information*, Part XLV., "Solicitor" to "Sun," has a good map of the industries in the British Isles.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MR. C. J. FÉRET would be glad of the present address of Mr. R. A. Farquharson, a former correspondent of 'N. & Q.' His last known address was 5, Hanover Gardens, Clapham Road, S.W.

J. M'M.—

The sleep that is among the lonely hills.
Wordsworth.

B. L. R. C. ("Burial Custom").—See 'Village Superstitions,' 8th S. v. 484.

CORRIGENDUM.—P. 151, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom, for "these" read *three*.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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